County of San Diego

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TO: Supervisor Greg Cox, Chairman
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FROM: Mack Jenkins
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AB 109 - PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT UPDATE

On September 27, 2011 your Board approved the Public Safety Realignment Implementation Plan presented by the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP). Since that time a series of update letters have been provided to your Board to report on progress in implementing the Plan. This letter will provide a comprehensive update of our realignment efforts two years after the implementation of AB109 as well as the specific impacts to Probation, the Sheriff, and the District Attorney's Office through September 30, 2013. No action by your Board is required.

As your Board is aware, the State of California was mandated by a federal court to reduce its overall prison population to 137.5% of design capacity so that a constitutionally required level of medical and mental health care could be provided. To accommodate the population reduction, AB109, or Public Safety Realignment was enacted. The law changed the landscape of California criminal justice by shifting what previously had been State responsibilities to the counties. Public Safety Realignment created a new offender status for felons released from prison where the committing offense was a non-violent, non-serious, or non-high risk sex crime. San Diego County calls these individuals Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offenders. This group is now supervised by the Probation Department rather than by state parole.

Public Safety Realignment also shifted the location where certain felons serve their court ordered sentences. Offenders who have been sentenced pursuant to 1170(h) of the penal code to local prison for a non-serious, non-violent, or non-high risk sex offense, now serve their sentences in the Sheriff's jail instead of state prison. The court has the option under the 1170(h) penal code to

"split" the sentence, meaning a portion of the offender's time is completed in custody and the balance is served in the community under Mandatory Supervision (MS) of the Probation Department.

In our September 2013 update letter to your Board we noted that nearly two years after the implementation of Public Safety Realignment, the State of California had not yet reduced its population to 137.5% of design capacity. The state has been ordered by the Three-Judge Court and affirmed by the U.S. Supreme Court to comply with the population reduction by spring 2014. To do so, the Governor has pursued an "all capacity option" and is utilizing three contracting resources:

1. Out of state beds
2. County Jail Beds
3. Re-opening contracts with community corrections facilities

We will continue to update your Board on any local impact to San Diego County as information becomes available.

As your Board is aware, Public Safety Realignment also created an executive committee of the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP), the group charged with developing the San Diego County Realignment Plan and overseeing its implementation. As was first reported to your Board in September of 2011, the San Diego County Realignment Implementation Plan established three goals to effectively manage Realignment in a way that meets your Board's priorities of public safety and fiscal responsibility. Those goals are:

1. To Efficiently Use Jail Capacity
2. To Incorporate Reentry Principles Into In-Custody Programming
3. To Incorporate Evidence Based Practices Into Supervision, Case Management and Sentencing of Offenders.

To achieve these goals the CCP developed a five point plan and identified a series of strategies within each component. The five components are:

1. Enhance Pretrial Processes
2. Improve and Streamline Felony Case Settlement
3. Encourage Evidence Based Practices in Sentencing Felony Offenders
4. Employ Alternative Custody Options and In-Custody Programming
5. Provide Evidence Based Supervision and Intervention Services for Post Release Offenders

Having concluded the second year of Realignment, the following is an update on progress toward the goals and the related components and strategies.

GOAL 1: EFFICENTLY USE JAIL CAPACITY

The objective of this goal is to effectively manage the jail population in order to create capacity for the projected increase in jail inmates that Public Safety Realignment would bring to the county. The strategies include expediting the processing of criminal cases, decreasing the pre-trial jail population, and employing alternate custody options for suitable offender populations.

In pursuit of this goal, the partners of the Community Corrections Partnership have accomplished the following:

- Probation working with vendor CAI opened the Residential Re-entry Center (RRC) to provide work readiness training and an alternate custody option for post release offenders. The program allows for transferring suitable jail inmates and provides an option to expand jail capacity.
- The Sheriff created the County Parole and Alternate Custody (CPAC) unit to provide alternate custody options for eligible jail inmates. This unit is designed to identify eligible inmates who could be released from custody and monitored with electronic monitoring and/or GPS supervision.

The Sheriff has also utilized a number of other options to expedite the release of low level inmates to create jail space. Please see the Sheriff's section of this letter for details on steps and strategies the Sheriff's department has employed to expand jail capacity.

GOAL 2: INCORPORATE RE-ENTRY PRINCIPLES INTO IN-CUSTODY PROGRAMMING

The objective of this goal is to ensure that offenders receive effective and evidenced based treatment and intervention services while serving custodial sentences and that there is a smooth transition upon their release for supervision in the community.

In pursuit of this goal, the partners of the Community Corrections Partnership have accomplished the following:

- The justice partners developed a "Blueprint for Success" for 1170 offenders who receive split sentences. The plan calls for Probation to create a preliminary case plan and that case plan to be used in matching the offender to treatment services while in custody and to guide the link to services during the community supervision portion. The Court conducts a pre-release hearing and subsequent status hearings to monitor progress in the community.
- On August 24, 2012 the Sheriff began construction on a 400 bed Re-entry center. The Sheriff will focus on programs that target recidivism and employ evidence based reentry services such as cognitive based therapy, literacy, job readiness programs as well as substance abuse treatment services.

Additional details on specific strategies implemented as a part of this goal are outlined in the department updates of this letter.

GOAL 3: INCORPORATE EVIDENCE BASED PRACTICES INTO SUPERVISION, CASE MANAGEMENT AND SENTENCING

The objective of this goal is to utilize research proven case management practices in the community supervision of the realigned population to reduce their recidivism. The objective also includes providing appropriate information to the Court to facilitate recidivism reduction.

In pursuit of this goal, the partners of the Community Corrections Partnership have accomplished the following:

- Probation hired more than 100 new staff and created a dedicated Post Release Offender (PRO) Division with six supervision units located throughout the county. The division provides proactive supervision and services to the realigned offenders.
- HHSA and Probation amended service contracts in order to provide substance abuse treatment and mental health services for the realigned population.
- Probation and the District Attorney's office created the Community Transition Center (CTC) to facilitate the re-entry of PRCS offenders. The center opened on January 7, 2013.
- The Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) established the Behavioral Health Screening Team (BHST). The team includes a substance abuse and mental health specialist who meet with each PRCS offender upon their release from prison to Probation to screen them for substance abuse and mental health needs.
- Probation out-stationed 17 Probation Officers at the county police agencies and Sheriff's contact city locations. In addition, the Probation department has partnered with local law enforcement including the San Diego Police Department (SDPD) to supervise the realigned population and ensure offender compliance with court orders, conditions of probation and rehabilitation programs.
- Probation created an online Community Resource Directory (CRD) of community based service providers that have been approved by the Probation department. The CRD facilitates engagement in treatment services and capture metrics on offender participation.
- The Probation Department is currently leading a data sharing project. The endeavor will allow partners access to a multi-agency data warehouse of adult offender information for the evaluation of the AB109 population and to support justice reinvestment. We anticipate this "Data Hub" to be available for use in the next 60 days. In support of this project, a research committee was formed with representatives from the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP). The research committee has also begun to discuss measures of recidivism.

Additional details on specific strategies implemented as a part of this goal are outlined in the department updates of this letter.

Recidivism

This two year update letter will for the first time discuss in some detail, the topic of recidivism of the Realigned offenders. A commonly asked question among the justice as well as community partners, is "is Realignment working?" and or "what is the recidivism rate of the realigned offenders". While it is still difficult to talk definitively about Realignment's impact on crime or the crime rate, we can report on our effort to identify and track measures of recidivism. Recidivism is the measurement of the rate at which offenders commit additional criminal activity. While this is the definition of recidivism; the concept can be measured in a variety of ways. The criminal justice agencies that make up the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) have agreed to track recidivism by using the following measures:

- Re-arrest
- New misdemeanor charges
- New felony charges
- New misdemeanor convictions
- New felony convictions
- Revocations

Each of the measures will be tracked for each of the populations of interest: Probationers, Mandatory Supervision Offenders, and Post Release Community Supervision Offenders. The populations will be tracked during their time of supervision as well as up to three years after an offender has left supervision.

It is important to note the manner in which San Diego County will track recidivism is not comparable to the California Department of Corrections (CDCR) recidivism metric. The CDCR measured the number of parolees (individuals convicted of a felony and incarcerated in a CDCR adult institution and then released to parole supervision) who returned to prison within three years of release. The primary reason the two measures cannot be compared is that prior to Realignment, parolees legally remained inmates and could be returned to prison for any reason. The realigned population can only be returned to custody by action of the court. In addition, the CDCR and local population are not similar enough to enable a direct comparison.

Even before the implementation of Realignment the Probation Department was tracking the recidivism rate of felony probationers. Given probation's role of providing supervision and services to felons granted probation by the court, probation has used the "new conviction" measure (of those listed above) to report recidivism. New convictions sustained by felony probationers during their term of supervision are tracked.

With roughly two years of data now available on the activity and outcomes of realigned offenders, Probation is prepared to provide information on one of the measures of recidivism from the list above: the rate of new felony convictions. Using this measure, Probation is

reporting a recidivism rate of 16%. Specifically, this measure is the percentage of PRCS and MS offenders who have left supervision since the implementation of Public Safety Realignment in October 2011 for any reason, and were convicted of a felony offense during the period of supervision.

Since October 2011:

- 1643 PRCS offenders have left supervision. Of that total 239 have sustained a new felony conviction, which reflects recidivism, rate of 15%.

We began tracking the recidivism rates of MS offenders in October 2012. Since that time:

- 215 MS offenders have either completed their mandatory supervision terms in the community or had them ended. Of the total 61 have sustained a new felony conviction which reflects a recidivism rate of 28%.

Overall, there is a 16% felony reconviction rate during the time of supervision for the realigned population (1858 individuals completed; 300 had a new felony conviction while under supervision).

PROBATION

As your Board is aware, the Probation Department spent much of the first year of Realignment building a dedicated division to provide supervision and services to the realigned offenders. The Department hired more than 100 new staff to create a division comprised of six supervision units located throughout the County. The Post Release Offender, or PRO Division is headed by a Director and each of the supervision units includes a Supervisor and case carrying probation officers who are responsible for providing proactive community supervision and case management services.

Staffing

As new probation officers have been hired or assigned to the division, the focus has been on training them to work with the realigned population and on building an infrastructure to ensure the delivery of appropriate services. The probation officers have been trained in a new intervention model called Integrated Behavior and Intervention Strategies (IBIS) to enhance their effectiveness with offenders. The model combines motivational interviewing principles and cognitive intervention techniques to facilitate positive offender behavior change.

Officers of the PRO division have supervised 4,087 offenders on Post Release Community Supervision and 544 Mandatory Supervision offenders in the first two years of Realignment. The Realigned population is a higher risk of offender than those traditionally seen on probation caseloads. In San Diego County, 74% of PRCS offenders and 63% of those under mandatory supervision were assessed as high risk to reoffend. This compares with 28% of those under traditional probation supervision. Officers of the PRO Division facilitate linkages to needed services based upon the population's assessed needs which include education, anti-social attitudes and criminal thinking, employability, mental health, substance abuse and homelessness.

Originally, your Board authorized 75 Probation FTE's for FY 2011-12. Since that time, an additional 40 FTE's were added for a total of 115 authorized positions. Of those, 106 have been filled as of September month-end. Probation continues to recruit, hire and train new Probation Officers.

Housing

A needs assessment completed by Probation on the Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) population returning to San Diego County showed that 47% of those with a completed COMPAS assessment had "housing instability" as an identified need area. In addition, the most recent PRCS "Fact Sheet" indicated that 20% of the PRCS population was reporting as transient. Probation regards housing as a case management issue to be addressed in case plans developed by the assigned Probation Officer for individuals on their caseloads. The CCP has agreed to use a portion of the Realignment treatment/intervention dollars to obtain housing assistance for those offenders who are either transient or have an identified need of residential instability. To address both the long term and immediate housing needs of the realigned population, the partnership has taken several steps.

First, the Community Corrections Partnership developed the AB 109 Housing Plan to address the long term housing needs for 150 individuals. Included in the plan is the ability to contract for a full range of housing services, from emergency shelter to long term transitional housing. In addition, there will be contracts for targeted case management related specifically to housing and income navigation. These navigators will work in tandem with the Probation Officer to ensure that individuals maintain stable housing, access appropriate entitlements and gain employment within goals set in the case plan developed by the Probation Officer.

To meet the immediate housing need, Probation modified its existing housing contracts to allow use by realigned individuals. Through contractual modifications approximately 60 beds are now available. Unfortunately, under this option there were no beds available in North County or South Bay. However, this option will provide stable housing and facilitate access to employment and outpatient treatment services for a segment of the Realignment population. Agencies included in the contract are Second Chance, Etheridge Center, Foundations in Recovery and JH Therapeutic.

In addition, Probation is in the process of accessing housing services that formerly served parole populations to determine whether the county can "piggyback" on existing state contracts. Shortly, Probation expects to finalize a contract to serve females at the National Crossroads program. It is hoped that this template for "piggybacking" can be replicated with other community providers' state contracts that offer housing.

Lastly, our partners in the Health and Human Services Agency have augmented outpatient drug treatment and mental health program contracts in order to provide housing. Through these mental health and outpatient drug treatment programs, individuals are referred to transitional housing as part of case planning by the Probation Officer.

Access to Rehabilitative Services

As your Board is aware, the realigned population was anticipated to have a substantial need for substance abuse and mental health treatment. In preparation, at the onset of Realignment, the Probation department worked with HHSA to amend service contracts in order to provide substance abuse treatment and mental health services for the post release offenders. Contracts with 15 substance abuse programs (6 outpatient and 9 residential treatment programs including detoxification) were expanded to provide intensive services. In addition, 5 outpatient and 1 Full Service Partnership provide mental health services for the realigned population.

To facilitate referrals to treatment services and monitor offender participation, the Probation Department deployed the Community Resource Directory (CRD). The CRD is an on-line directory of community based service providers that have been approved by the Probation department. The CRD assists probation officers in linking and engaging offenders to appropriate services. In addition to enhancing communication between officers and providers, this year the directory will capture metrics on offender participation.

To ensure that offenders have access to science based and effective programming, the Probation Department hired Dr. Geoffrey R. Twitchell as its new Treatment Director. Dr. Twitchell is a licensed clinical psychologist with over 20 years of experience in direct clinical service delivery, clinical training, clinical research, program outcome evaluation, and program design and implementation with populations whose needs are similar to those identified in our probationers. In his new assignment with San Diego Probation, he will oversee the procurement and delivery of evidence based treatment services to the more than 14,000 adult and 4,000 juvenile offenders. His responsibilities will also include the design and implementation of quality assurance processes for ongoing evaluation of clinical services that are delivered to our offender population. He will act as a liaison to partner agencies in matters concerning clinical services to probationers, such as the expansion of MediCal eligibility under the Affordable Care Act (ACA).

Dr.Twitchell will continue the history of strong collaboration between the Probation Department and our partners to ensure the delivery of rehabilitative services and a continuity of care for the individuals under our supervision. He will also serve as an advisor to executive staff on policy issues related to providing treatment and intervention services to ensure probationers are assessed and linked to appropriate services to reduce recidivism.

Community Supervision

Through September 30th, Probation Officers used the intermediate sanction of flash incarceration 4,070 times on 3,814 individuals. Flash incarceration allows a probation officer to arrest a PRCS offender for a technical violation of a supervision term and place him/her in jail for up to 10 days without going through formal court proceedings. A technical violation means that the offender has violated a term of supervision but has not necessarily committed a new crime. It is an application of the "swift and certain" principle of behavior management and offers the ability to do an immediate sanction while saving court time and costs.

As previously reported, revocations are sought when the violation behavior is more serious, or the offender has been previously flashed without a change in behavior and a more extended period of incarceration is sought. A revocation for a technical violation allows for a PRCS

offender to be sentenced to jail for up to 180 days. At the end of the first year of Realignment, 1,235 revocation hearings were calendared. Please see the District Attorney's section for additional information on revocation activity.

In addition, officers within the PRO Division continue to apply incentive based supervision to encourage compliance and successful engagement in rehabilitative services. As your Board has been advised, the authority to discharge PRCS offenders at 6 months was included in the bill enacting Realignment. In the first two years of Realignment 562 PRCS offenders completed at least six months of supervision without an arrest or violation; drug tested clean, and obtained employment or were enrolled in school and were discharged from supervision. In addition, there were 506 offenders discharged from supervision by operation of law as they had no custodial violation in 12 consecutive months of supervision.

Community Transition Center (CTC)

As your Board is aware, the Probation and District Attorney's office created the Community Transition Center (CTC) to facilitate the re-entry of PRCS offenders. The center opened on January 7, 2013. Offenders are transported directly to the CTC from prison on the day of release. The result has been a significant drop in the number of offenders who fail to appear. In fact, since its opening, only 3 of the 934 offenders released to San Diego County failed to appear.

Probation officers are now able to immediately engage the offender and connect them with needed services to successfully reintegrate into society. Upon arrival at the CTC, offenders are assessed of criminogenic needs and meet with the Behavioral Health Screening Team (BHST). The BHST screens each individual for substance abuse and mental health needs. For those with physical health needs, a part-time nurse works in conjunction with Probation and BHST staff to link them to appropriate physical healthcare resources. Staff are also available to conduct benefit eligibility screening and application assistance. The individual is then referred to appropriate services based on a case plan. For those who test positive for illegal substances upon arrival at the CTC, onsite detoxification services are available. In a three month time period (July 2013-August 2013) 124 offenders tested positive and utilized these services. Individuals without an immediate placed to stay also have access to short-term transition housing for up to 7 days as needed. From July 2013-September 2013, 240 offenders utilized transitional housing for an average length of stay of 5 days. All offenders are transported out of the center, either to a residence, shelter or treatment facility.

In addition, offenders who violate their community supervision conditions and are in need of treatment can be housed at the CTC while awaiting availability at a residential treatment program, thereby saving limited jail bed space. From June 1, 2013 through September 30, 2013 there were 173 offenders diverted to the CTC in lieu of flash incarceration, saving in excess of 1,300 jail days.

This innovative collaborative was highlighted in a video produced by the California State Association of Counties (CSAC) and can be viewed here:
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BXPqaFwU9Es

Mandatory Supervision

As your Board has been advised, to supervise the mandatory supervision population, the San Diego Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) developed a "Blueprint for Success". The plan includes a pre-sentence COMPAS assessment and a case plan developed from the offender's identified risks and needs. Once sentenced, the offender participates in the Sheriff's Reentry Program (if eligible). While in-custody, correctional counselors and on-site Probation officers assist the offender to complete the goals as identified in the case plan. Approximately thirty days prior to release, the offender attends a pre-release review hearing in Mandatory Supervision Court where progress toward the identified goals are assessed and the conditions and requirements of the offender's community supervision are discussed. (Please see the District Attorney's section for additional information on Mandatory Supervision Court and hearing activity.) After release, regular status hearings are calendared for continued assessment of the offender's progress. A step down Probation supervision approach is utilized to assist in a successful reintegration into the community.

Partnerships with Local Law Enforcement

Probation continues to leverage its partnerships with local law enforcement to supervise both the PRCS and MS population for the mutual benefit of our supervision and crime fighting efforts. As your Board is aware, Probation officers are now co-located at 17 county police agencies and Sheriff locations where they serve as liaisons and coordinate collaborative monitoring of locally supervised realigned offenders. In addition, as your Board has been advised, the Probation and Sheriff's department have implemented Tracking Known Offenders (TKO). The program calls for sharing criminal intelligence information between the agencies. Sheriff's deputies and Probation officers collaboratively monitor offenders on probation supervision. Sheriff's deputies also independently conduct contacts and home visits on offenders. Information from those contacts is passed to the assigned Probation officer via access to Probation's case management system. The program is expanding to all of the Sheriff's jurisdictions throughout the county.

To ensure close coordination with local law enforcement and ensure they are aware of all realigned offenders under supervision, Probation has also leveraged two data and information sharing opportunities with local Police Chiefs and the Sheriff. The first was the Post Release Offender Notification Form, or PRON. These notification forms are sent to the law enforcement agencies in the cities to which offenders are released. The form advises the agency of the offender's most recent crime, address and the assigned probation officer. In an additional effort, Probation offered a data sharing agreement to law enforcement partners which will enable them to receive daily updates on probationers and realigned offenders. The data includes updates on all adults with one or more grants of probation and the terms of their supervision. The information in the daily updates allows law enforcement partners to be informed of the individual's on-going status.

In the last quarter, the Probation department has also partnered with the San Diego Police Department (SDPD) to supervise the realigned population and ensure offender compliance with court orders, conditions of Probation and rehabilitation programs. All nine SDPD substations are now proactively contacting AB109 offenders and sharing data and information with Probation. As a liaison between the two agencies, officers within the PRO Division provide SDPD with 'target lists' which identify the name of the offender, a picture, address information,

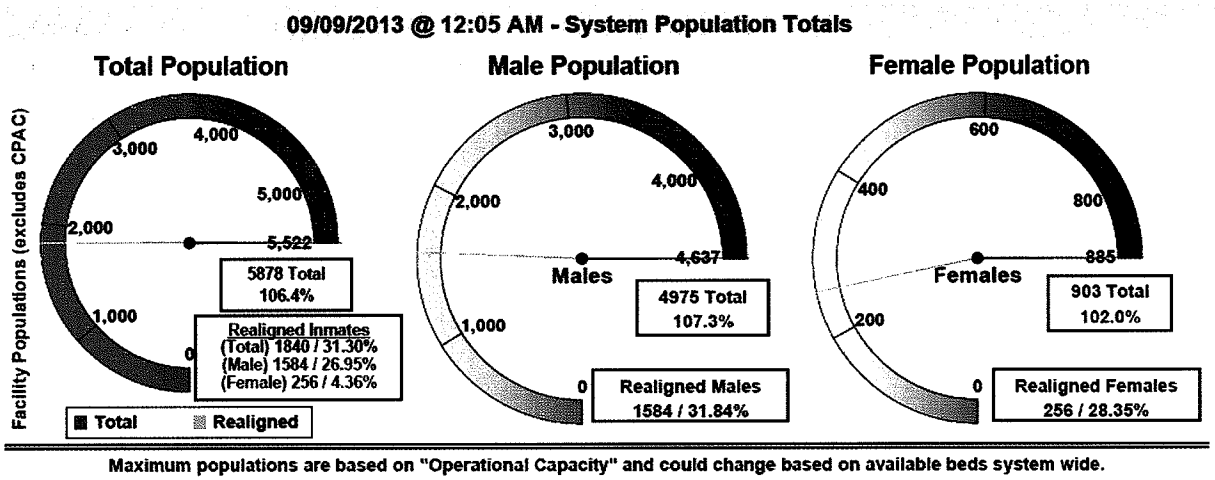
confirmation of 4th waiver condition, current charge, synopsis of criminal history and officer safety information. Any specific conditions are also provided. For example, no alcohol, stay away orders and gang conditions. PRO Division officers also participate in field contacts with police officers when appropriate. This partnership, as with our other law enforcement collaborations allow the department to continue its commitment to protect community safety, reduce crime and assist victims through offender accountability and rehabilitation.

Probation goals for 2014

- A continued focus on offender engagement in treatment
- Implementation of tools to support the Probation supervision model and evidence based practices. This will include the continued development of the Community Resource Directory (CRD) to capture weekly metrics of offender participation in treatment
- Procurement and implementation of a standardized process to determine the appropriate level of services for substance-involved offenders using American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) criteria
- Refinement of Probation's role within the Mandatory Supervision plan to provide a continuity of care for the offender to enhance proactive community supervision
- Increase the provision of resources to support the need for safe, sanitary and stable housing
- Sharing and analysis of data to evaluate system performance, measure outcomes and support justice reinvestment

SHERIFF

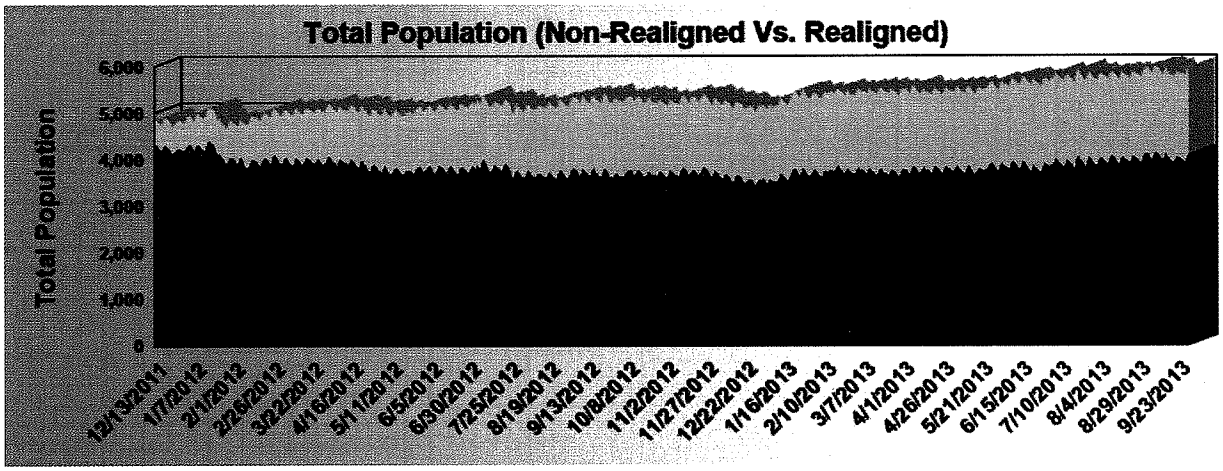
On October 1, 2011 San Diego County's total inmate population was 4,622 (3,889 males and 733 females), representing about 83% of our operational capacity. The overall population from October 1, 2012 through September 30, 2013 fluctuated between 5,057 and 5877 inmates. On September 9, 2013, we reached 107.3% of our male operational capacity, the highest male population during this time frame. We continue to proactively monitor these statistics and trends, and share this information with all agencies represented in the Community Corrections Partnership.



The Sheriff's Department has instituted a number of mitigation strategies in an attempt to manage the emergent inmate population. These measures include: accelerated release credits, the relocation of females from the Vista Detention Facility to the Las Colinas Detention Facility, added restrictions to our minimum Booking Acceptance Criteria and the implementation the County Parole and Alternative Custody Unit (CPAC). Despite the measures taken, there still remains a gap between available bed space and anticipated demand. The safety of our community carries great weight in the decisions we make. With public safety as our greatest concern, we have developed and implemented strategies aimed at managing our inmate population by focusing on reducing recidivism.

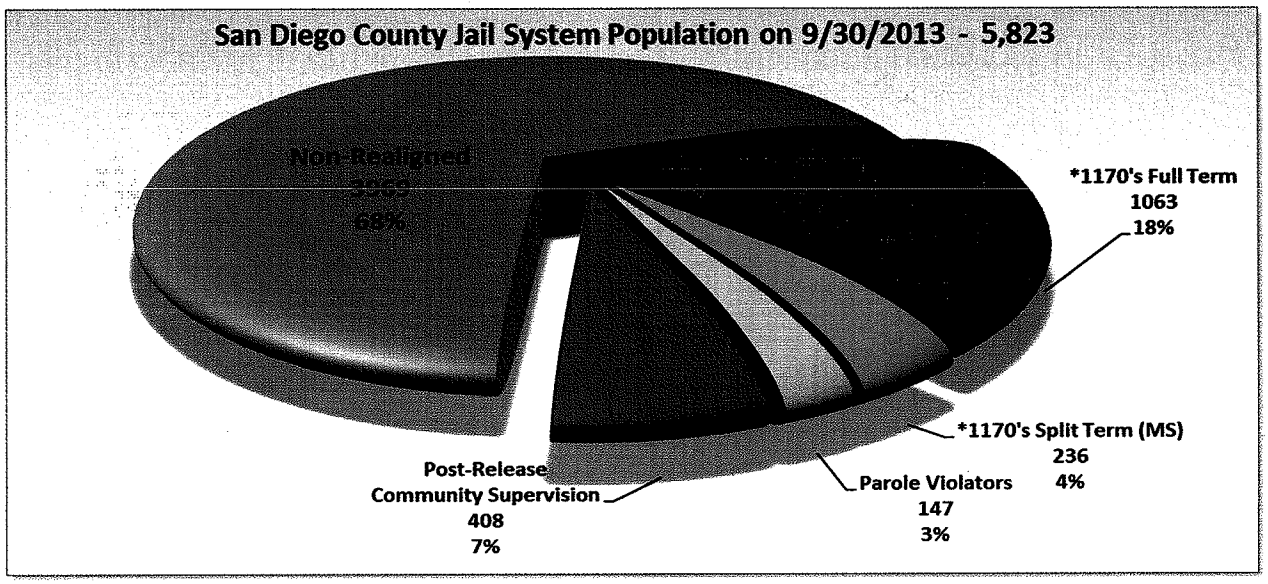
The average number of realigned offenders detained locally has continued to rise since the implementation of realignment. The monthly average for the realigned populations has grown steadily since implementation. The longest sentence to date for an inmate sentenced pursuant to California Penal Code §1170(h) is 12 years and four months. The longest split sentence term is 18 years, with 12 years of the sentence to be served in local custody. The furthest forecasted release date for current offenders in custody is June 29, 2019.

Approximately 31% (1854) of our total inmate population (5823) are realigned offenders. Currently the average length of stay for each of the realigned groups is as follows; 397 days for the 1170's, 25 days for PRCS's and 39 days for State Parolees. Higher criminal sophistication levels of offenders' have placed additional pressure on our depleted jail bed space. During calendar year 2011, an average of 781 inmates required specialty housing (Protective Custody or Administrative Segregation). As of September 2013, there was an average of 877 inmates in specialty housing, a 12% increase. The inmates housed in these modules require extra security and more staff to address concerns for their safety, staff safety and/or facility security.



Since implementation, we have released 2012 offenders sentenced pursuant to California Penal Code §1170(h), 5819 PRCS's and 8169 State Parolees from our custody.

The graph below illustrates the inmate population on September 30, 2013.



5.3% of the 1170's Full Term also have a Split Term Sentence

County Parole and Alternative Custody Unit (CPAC)

The CPAC Unit is dedicated to offender reentry through the employment of alternative custody options including a Home Detention Electronic Monitoring Program. Employing alternative custody methods for low risk offenders provides jail bed space for higher risk offenders who pose a greater risk to the community. Since July 2012, the CPAC Unit has been enrolling participants in the Home Detention Electronic Monitoring Program pursuant to California Penal Codes §1203.016 PC (Voluntary sentenced population), §1203.017 (Involuntary misdemeanor population) and §1203.018 (Pre-trial population).

Furthermore, with the Board of Supervisors previous approval for the Sheriff to be Co-Administrator of the Work Furlough Program, CPAC has been enrolling participants into the Residential Reentry Center located at the Work Furlough facility.

As of September 30, 2013, CPAC currently supervises a total of 286 offenders, 121 offenders (79 males and 42 females) on Electronic Monitoring and 122 offenders (101 males and 21 females) participating in the Residential Reentry Center/Work Furlough. In addition, there were 43 offenders (23 males and 20 females) on County Parole.

Transformation of East Mesa Detention Facility into a Reentry Facility

The Sheriff's Department is committed to addressing offender re-incarceration through the implementation of programming anchored by evidence based practices and supported by empirical evidence. To meet the challenges of this undertaking, the Board of Supervisors approved the expansion of the East Mesa Detention Facility as well as the staffing to support additional programming specific to this effort.

The East Mesa Detention Facility will undergo an expansion of 400 beds as well as the implementation of expanded reentry programming offering comprehensive services for offenders toward their successful reintegration to society. We are currently offering cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) classes that target social skills, the skill of cognitive self-change, and problem solving skills, for inmates sentenced under realignment. Program expansion plans are being developed as we move toward providing reentry services to all eligible offenders.

As of September 30, 2013, the construction was entering the vertical phase. Building block was being laid on the poured concrete pads to build the walls of the new housing units. The anticipated completion date of the added 400 beds is May 2014.

Reentry Services Division

In January of 2013, The Sheriff's Department created the Reentry Services Division and selected Christine Brown-Taylor as the Reentry Services Manager. The Reentry Services Division is responsible for facilitating services in the interest of offender recidivism reduction by providing interventions and programs aimed at changing criminal thinking through the use of evidence based curriculums delivered by counseling professionals.

The Reentry Services Division collaborates with many of the San Diego criminal justice partners to provide individualized case management focused on providing offenders with a smooth transition from custody to supervision in the community. For the sentenced population who will not be supervised in the community after release, the individualized case management will target specific needs that can be addressed in custody and offer linkages to services in the community.

The Sheriff's Reentry Services Division is increasing its counseling and support staff to meet increased demand for case managed intervention and programming services relative to our emphasis on the transformation of the East Mesa Detention Facility to a Reentry Facility.
The National Institute of Corrections has granted the Sheriff's Department request for specialized training on cognitive behavioral therapy, specifically Thinking for a Change. The training participants will include correctional counselors and CBT providers in the community. The

National Institute of Corrections has completed its training for the cognitive behavioral therapy Thinking for a Change. The Reentry Services Division has increased the number of Thinking for a Change classes in all the facilities. In addition there will be five additional probation staff stationed in EMRF and LCDF to provide support in the transitioning of inmates who will be on formal probation supervision. This process will create a seamless transition from custody to the community.

Mandatory Supervision Court

The Sheriff's Department, Probation Department, District Attorney's Office, Health and Human Services Agency and the Office of the Public Defender have been working together with the San Diego Superior Court to ensure that every offender who transitions from custody to Mandatory Supervision participates in treatment and programming based on their criminogenic needs while in-custody. Each Mandatory Supervision offender attends a court hearing 30 days prior to release where their in-custody progress is reviewed, a transition and supervision plan is presented, and conditions of Mandatory Supervision are reinforced. This court hearing is a true collaborative effort.

Inmate Medical Costs

The implementation of realignment has resulted in significant increases in inmate medical costs. The Sheriff's Medical Services Division developed a cost tracking system that isolates and captures the medical care costs specifically related to realigned inmates (local prison inmates, state parolees, and post release community supervision violators). As a result of the tracking system developed, our Medical Services Division is able to identify the following direct costs incurred by realigned inmates: Psychiatric Medications, HIV Medications, Hospitalizations, Outpatient Specialty Clinics and Emergency Room.

Your Board previously approved an increase of $1.5 million to the Medical Services Division budget to offset medical costs related to realignment. The realignment costs in FY 11/12 (October 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012) was $1,181,214.00.

In FY 12/13 the realignment medical service costs was $4,800,908.00. For the period of October 1, 2011 through September 30, 2013, the current medical cost associated with the realigned population is approximately $7,416,202.00.

The impact of inmates staying in custody beyond a year has changed the scope of responsibility for the Sheriff's Medical Services Division. We anticipate the demand for medical, psychiatric, and dental care will continue to grow and the Sheriff's Department will need to provide medical services beyond basic, urgent, and emergent care. Medical Services is in the process of developing a preventive medicine, chronic care, immunization programs as well as expanding its dental care and psychiatric programs to cope with the growing and changing needs of an aging and sicker inmate population.

Flash Incarcerations at Correctional Alternatives Incorporated (CAI)

During the last quarter, through a collaborative effort between the Probation and Sheriff's Department, a procedure was developed that permits Probation's Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offenders to serve their flash incarceration at Correctional Alternatives Incorporated (CAI).

This arrangement saves jail bed space and is intended to impact the ability of offenders to plan their incarceration with the intent to bring contraband into the jails. Diverting this population to CAI makes the jail environment safer for staff and inmates by stopping the flow of contraband and the associated violence into the jails.

Fire Camps

The Sheriff's Department is in the final phase of reaching contractual agreement with the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) for placement of qualified inmates in Fire Camps as an alternate custody option. The qualified inmates will be sentenced 1170 P.C. inmates. Once transferred to CDCR the inmates will receive specialized training in the suppression of wild fires and will augment Cal-Fire crews by responding to calls for service throughout the state. The average cost to the county to contract with CDCR for the housing and care of inmates in fire camp beds is $46.19 a day. We anticipate approximately 100 inmates will meet fire camp eligibility at total cost of approximately $1.7 million to the county.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

1170(h) Sentencing: October 1, 2011 – September 30, 2013

Through this period, 4338 cases were sentenced pursuant to Penal Code section 1170(h) to a term of imprisonment in local custody, and 2998 defendants, as single defendant may have multiple cases, or may have been convicted of new 1170(h) offenses after the original sentencing. When a defendant has multiple cases, the court may impose an 1170(h) sentence for all of them to be served concurrently or consecutively. Irrespective of the number of cases, a single defendant only serves one term for all of them.

2443 cases were sentenced to a term of imprisonment at the initial sentencing. 1895 were sentenced to a term of imprisonment upon revocation of their probation. 11 cases were paper commits (i.e., the offenders completed their term based on their custody credits and served no further time in jail) at the original sentencing.

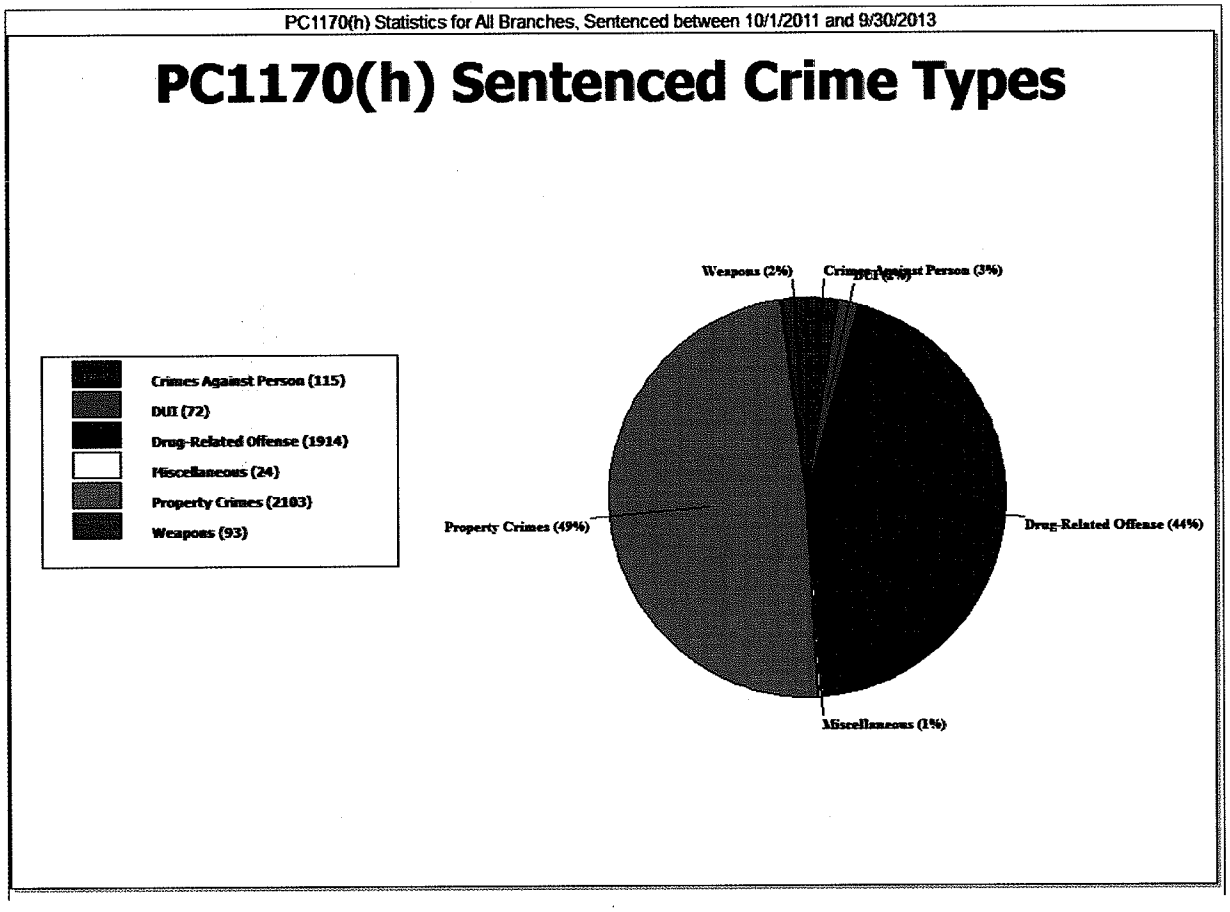
1008 received split sentences, where a portion of the total term is to be served in custody and the balance on mandatory supervision. Only 166 of the split sentences were imposed upon a revocation of probation. Approximately 23% of the 1170(h) terms were split sentences. In August, the District Attorney's Office sponsored a multi-agency training on Evidence Based Practices and application to split sentencing. Representatives from the District Attorney's Office, Public Defender's Office, Superior Court Bench, Probation Department and Sheriff's Department all attended.

The longest full term in custody is 16 years per 1170(h)(5)(A). The longest split sentence is 18 years with 12 years to be served in custody and the remaining 6 years to be spent in the community on mandatory supervision. In four separate months, defendants have received terms of 10 years with a portion to be served on mandatory supervision. The longest mandatory supervision term is 6 years and 8 months on mandatory supervision with 16 months in custody for a total term of 8 years.

The average length of a full term continues to be 2 years and 3 months. The average length of a split sentence is 3 years and 4 months: the custody portion is 1 year, 8 months and the mandatory supervision is about 1 year, 9 months.

Since January 17, 2013, there have been 759 hearings in the weekly Mandatory Supervision Court with Judge Desiree Bruce-Lyle presiding. 317 Mandatory Supervision cases were reviewed by the Court pre-release. There have been 324 review hearings in which the Defendants returned to court and were found to be in compliance with the Court Ordered mandatory supervision courts, such as attending treatment, going to school, finding job, and obtaining stable living conditions. Only 16 MS offenders have failed to appear for review hearings after release.

1170(h) Primary Crime Types:
Of the 3662 cases sentenced to a term of imprisonment in county jail, the highest crime of which the defendant are depicted below with property and drug related crimes comprising 93% of the of the offenses.



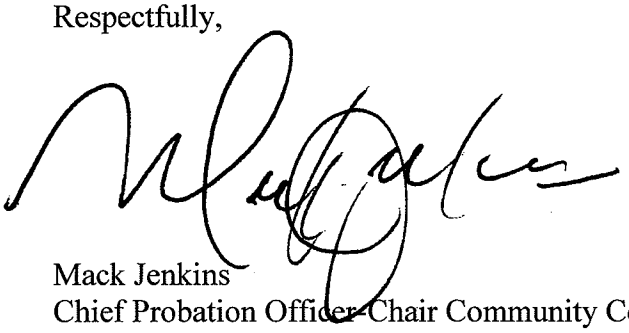
Post Release Community Supervision
There have been 1136 Post Release Community Supervision petitions filed for Revocation with 2348 events calendared. Some offenders have had multiple revocations. Thus far, we have had 46 full revocation evidentiary hearings.

Of the 1136 petitions, 188 new felony cases and 127 new misdemeanor cases were also concurrently filed. However, it is important to note that not all PRCS offenders with new felony or misdemeanor cases have revocation petitions filed.

Parole Revocation Calendar
The new Parole Revocation process began in July of 2013. All petitions for revocation of Parole are filed with the Superior Court. Thus far, in just three months there have been 203 Parole petitions filed for Revocation with 407 events calendared. Some offenders have had already had multiple revocations. Thus far, we have had 16 full revocation evidentiary hearings.

The Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) concludes the second year of Realignment with a continued and dedicated focus on community safety. The successful collaboration of our county partners has allowed the CCP to continue its commitment to protect community safety, reduce crime and assist victims through offender accountability and rehabilitation. At the pleasure of your Board, the CCP will continue to provide written updates of our realignment efforts and progress in achieving the Plan goals throughout the coming year. If you have questions, please feel free to contact me.

Respectfully,



Mack Jenkins
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Community Corrections Partnership Members
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